

than 3 years of a preemptive war that now the President charges was about democratization.

The real rationale for going to war in Iraq is much more sinister and much more dangerous to our long-term foreign policy. It has become clear that the U.S. needs to end the war in Iraq and bring our troops home. Our soldiers need this, their families and loved ones back home need this, and of course the Iraqi people need this. But in order to truly end the occupation, we need to leave no lasting American presence in our place. That means no coalition footprint, nothing even close. That means bringing our troops home and giving Iraq back to the Iraqis.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SODREL). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

HONORING RALPH HAUENSTEIN, MEMBERS OF THE HOPE COLLEGE WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM AND COLONEL JOSEPH MAZUREK

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to use my 5 minutes now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

HONORING RALPH HAUENSTEIN

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Ralph Hauenstein.

Mr. Hauenstein rose to the rank of colonel while serving in the U.S. Army during World Wars I and II and was appointed Chief of the Intelligence Branch in the Army's European Theater of Operations under General Dwight Eisenhower.

Mr. Hauenstein was later selected to serve as a consultant on the President's Advisory Commission during the Eisenhower administration. He served as a member of the team that supervised the first free elections in Russia and served as an auditor for the Second Vatican Council in Rome.

At 93 years old, he continues his career of public service and has significantly impacted west Michigan through his charitable donations and tireless involvement in his community.

His generosity made possible the founding of the Grand Valley State University's Hauenstein Center for Presidential Studies. The Center encourages students to emulate his career by aspiring to achieve leadership positions and committing to public service. It fosters discussion by stu-

dents, government officials and the public about the role of the U.S. presidency in domestic and world affairs.

Mr. Speaker, please let it be known that on this 6th day of April, 2006, that the U.S. House of Representatives acknowledges the vision, contributions and achievements of Mr. Hauenstein as he continues to serve his country and community.

HONORING MEMBERS OF THE HOPE COLLEGE WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the members of the Hope College women's basketball team on winning the 2006 NCAA Division III national championship.

On March 18, Hope defeated Southern Maine University 69-56 in the national championship game held in Springfield, Massachusetts. More than 500 Hope College students, alumni, faculty and fans were present at the Final Four tournament. With the win, Hope became Michigan's first women's basketball team to win more than one championship in any NCAA division. The college won its first title in 1990.

Hope played all six tournament games on the road. The team finished the season with an NCAA Division III women's basketball record of 33-1 after defeating the top four teams in the Nation.

Senior guard Bria Ebels of Holland, Michigan, was voted the most outstanding player at the tournament and a Division III All-American. Coach Brian Morehouse was chosen as the NCAA Division III National Coach of the Year by the Women's Basketball Coaches Association of America.

Mr. Speaker, please let it be known that on this 6th day of April, 2006, that the U.S. House of Representatives acknowledges the achievements of the 2006 Hope College women's basketball team and wishes its members the best of luck in the future.

HONORING COLONEL JOSEPH MAZUREK

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Colonel Joseph Mazurek as he approaches his July 1, 2006, retirement from the United States Army Reserve.

Mr. Mazurek joined the Western Michigan University ROTC program in the fall of 1972. He graduated from the ROTC Advanced Camp and the Army Paratrooper School in 1975. He served 2 years of active duty and became an Assistant Adjutant before being assigned to the U.S. Army Reserve. Since 1978, he has served in a wide variety of Reserve assignments at locations throughout the United States.

Colonel Mazurek continued to be promoted, and in 1992 he achieved the rank of Full Colonel. He has been called up for active duty three times since the start of Operation Iraqi Freedom as Deputy and Acting Adjutant General for Fort Hood, Texas.

Colonel Mazurek has had a long and successful career serving in the United States Army Reserve. Since April of 1978, he has served the Admissions Department of the U.S. Military Academy

at West Point and has assisted numerous Michigan young people in gaining appointments to West Point. He has also served on the advisory committee for the Second Congressional District for young people to be appointed to the various military academies.

Mr. Speaker, please let it be known on this 6th day of April, 2006, that the U.S. House of Representatives acknowledges the 30 years of service of Colonel Mazurek and wishes him well upon his retirement.

REPOCRACY—A NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, the Republican majority in the House of Representatives has quietly ushered in a new form of government in America called Repocracy.

For those who believe that democracy is government of the people, by the people and for the people, Repocracy is absolutely the opposite of that. Repocracy is a government where open debate is replaced by lockstep discipline and where the rewards of the few become the burdens carried on the backs of the many.

Repocracy puts a price on American values and deals only in hard cash. You only have to watch C-SPAN to know what the real threat Repocracy poses.

For the last 6 years, the Republican Party has been a disciplined, monotone political machine. Republicans live by one rule; whatever the President wants, the President gets. War in Iraq, rubber stamp approval. Tax holidays for America's rich, rubber stamp approval. Slashing student loans, rubber stamp approval. Cutting programs for America's vulnerable children and disadvantaged families, rubber stamp approval. Legislation written by financial institutions and big drug companies, rubber stamp approval.

It was all so neat and tidy. Republican Members of the House voted the way they were told and leaders would not end voting in the House until their predetermined outcome was achieved.

But that was last year. What has changed? The American people noticed. The American people put a lot of faith and trust in their leaders. For better or for worse, most Americans take the big picture approach: Trust elected officials until they betray that trust. Believe that elected officials will put America's interests ahead of political interests. Have faith that your leaders will change course when something is truly not working. In other words, trust, but verify.

It is precisely because the American people focus on the big picture that Republicans are doing everything possible to replace the image the American people see with a test pattern on television.

The President's ratings are below sea level. Republicans are counting the number of seats in the lifeboats. It is simple arithmetic, and the addition has Republicans subtracting.

Mathematics requires proof, and there is plenty. The President bequeaths to the future President any decision about Iraq. His plan takes form: Stay in Iraq until it is somebody else's problem. Invite the embattled President of Italy to address a joint session of the U.S. Congress, speaking in Italian, to use Congress as a political campaign for a backdrop in an Italian election. Charge the Iraq war on credit and mask its real impact on the deficit by leaving it outside the annual budget.

The clearest sign of all is the recent change in the House of Representatives to the 2-minute vote. Call it government by stopwatch. A mere 120 seconds to decide the faith of legislation affecting the lives of every American.

Under Repocracy, legislation comes to the floor of the House only when its passage is guaranteed. That is why we are going home today, because they can't get the budget. It is not guaranteed. The 2-minute drill forces blind allegiance and stiff arms democracy. But that is the intent of Repocracy. Math is math.

Republicans are losing their stranglehold on power. What is a party to do? Well, Republicans have concluded the best offense is a missing offense, so Republicans have substituted the business of the state for the business of reelection.

Suddenly, the House leaders feel an urgent need for recess after recess after recess. We have never had a week off for Saint Patrick's Day. It must be faith-based. The Republican mandated Congressional schedule has nothing to do with the people's business and everything to do with the Republican's reelection business.

The thinking goes like this: If Members are not in Washington, D.C., the national press corps is taken out of the equation. They can't trail 435 House Members, so news coverage goes dark. With Congress out of session, Americans cannot watch C-SPAN to see for themselves what is happening, or not, on the floor of the House. The curtain closes on the big picture. Mission accomplished.

The word "Congress" comes from the Latin "con+gresso," which means come together. The idea was for an orderly and reasoned debate. Take out the stopwatch and clock 2 minutes. Then decide if you think America is governed by a functioning Congress today.

Repocracy is not merely a dereliction of duty, it is an outright threat to democracy. That is the big picture, the

one Republicans don't want the American people to see.

But there is more than one channel, and the American people are watching. They would like to know why this is the do-nothing Congress that will be in session less than the do-nothing Congress of 1948. This will be the Congress that spent the least time discussing our problems on the floor.

We are at war all over the place, we are in debt worse than we have ever been in history. We have no health care for 46 million people. But where is the Congress? They have left. They have gone home. They have got to campaign. If they were here, the people could see they were doing nothing. But Repocracy says we only do it when we rubber stamp it for the President. Otherwise we are getting out of here.

Now it is getting tough because people don't want to rubber stamp for the President anymore. There is an election coming. It is coming soon.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SODREL). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DREIER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

LIMITING SIZE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time of the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) is recognized for 5 minutes.

MR. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago, several of us on the floor talked on the value of the Federal Government not trying to be more efficient but simply trying to be less, and returning some misappropriated authority back to the states. To poorly paraphrase, Justice Brandeis, a minority decision he gave in the 1920s: The States are indeed the laboratory of democracy. If you think about it, if a State tries something creative that does not work, we are not all harmed. When we, on the other hand, tries something that does not work, the entire Nation is harmed.

For the Federal Government, the only advantage the Federal Government has is of uniformity. By definition, what we do is one-size-fits-all. States on the other hand have a greater opportunity of being creative, being fair, being just simply because they have a greater opportunity of meeting individual needs. Federal Government does not mean to do harm, we just do.

Let me give you an example: I want to introduce you to a constituent of mine, an elderly gentleman, we will call him Gene. He owned a farm that had been in his family for several generations. Of course, on this farm ran a small creek. This creek went to a larger creek, which went to a river, which went into a bay, which eventually went into the Great Salt Lake. Even though this dead-end lake, all within the state of Utah, has been declared by the Federal Government to be international waterway, because in the 1800s, an entrepreneurial pioneer was paid for ferrying sheep across the lake for summer grazing. Go figure. But back to Gene.

Gene had eight acres of this land that was on the main road, two of it was elevated. Since they were now planting hay on this land, they have to in Utah irrigate. So he built a man-made ditch from the creek to his property to flood up the lower areas so it finally hit the higher areas and water his crop, until the Federal Government declared that the man-made ditch was indeed the creek bed, the man-made standing water was now Federal wetlands; and, if Gene did not like it, it was his responsibility to prove the Federal Government was wrong. Which he actually did. The Soil and Water Conservation District came in and showed the land was different. He dug wells which showed that there was a clay base underneath, so even if the water was there, it would never sink into the aquifer and get to the river. He even put a flexible pipe into the ditch and put the creek water back into the creek, and oddly enough the land went dry, to which the Federal Government then threatened him with fines and imprisonment because he was harming Federal wetland. Then, when confronted with the evidence, they simply said, "Well, we are in a drought cycle. You are going to have to wait at least 5 years until we have a wet cycle to see if the water will naturally appear by itself."

He tried to sell this land at one time. A factory wished to buy it which would make apparel and create 100 jobs in his community, but he could not do it because now this was a Federal wetland. It was not a taking, mind you, because the Federal Government still allowed him to raise hay even though the price he made from the hay barely paid the taxes on this land that was now zoned as commercial property on the main road.

Gene did what most people when they run up against the bureaucracy of the Federal Government did, he surrendered. He eventually sold his property at \$400,000. However, the exact same kind of land next door on the same road was sold for \$750,000 for the same acreage. Which means, \$350,000, which should have been his retirement, it should have been his posterity. The wealth from his own property was denied him simply because we as a government usually do one-size-fits-all.